## BUSINESS LEADERS OF NATION PREDICT PROSPERITY IN 1922

day similar to the one circulated before adjournment, calling for Arthur
Griffith's motion for ratification of the
treaty and Eamon De Valera's alternative proposals. The inference drawn
from this was that Mr. De Valera,
whatever might be the vote on the
treaty, would submit his plan to the
Dail.

As to the cath in the treaty, what

As to the constitution, not of
the Second but of the Upper Chamber. This would enable them to
block all progress which the workers
desire. It is an attempt to set up
a privileged class in the Free State."

The Countess objected to Kings
and courts as centres of vice and
wrong ideals.

As to the coath in the treaty, what by the distribution of an order of the across the Atlantic."

for the country. Premier Lloyd George, he said, had broken Irish House of Commons, asserting that nity "into a spectrum of colors the Irish had accepted allegiance to extreme purple to extreme The treaty was a step backward and not one forward, he as-

Michael Collins interrupted the speaker at this point.

"The farmers have a right to speak; their houses have been burned all over the country," he angrily ex-

Mr. O'Connor retorted that many of those who had passed resolutions

The extent of the step Ireland was to take was less important than its direction, continued O'Connor. He would like to know what the head of the delegation in London had promsed the Southern Unionists. ONLY FAIR PLAY PROMISED TO

UNIONISTS. play," interjected Arthur

"If it only meant fair play," continued Mr. O'Connor, "nobody would object, but if it meant placing Southern Unionists in place and power, the Irish people would not stand for it."

Turning to another phase of the treaty's provisions, the Deputy asked what was "common citizenship" between Cork and Yorkshire?

Where do your constituents come in?" one of the Deputies interjected. O'Connor replied that if his coustituents might have changed their minds he had not, but he believed the heart of the people had not changed and that it was misrepresented by the resolutions of public bodies and farmers' associations.

Pierce Beasley of County Kerry followed with a strong speech in favor of the treaty. He said he had waited vainly for some signs from the opponents of the treaty of sympathy for the boon prostrate Irish nation. What I freedom. the treaty's opponents called principles were merely political formulae NINE-TENTHS OF CORK FAVORS and high-pitched rhatories ne de-

There had been no suggestion, continued Beasley, of an alternative polor any indication of what would be done liext if the treaty were rejected. Its opponents were not even united on their formulae, some of them talking of isolation and others of external association. The lives of the Irish people, he declared, were being gambled with.

The opponents of the treaty lacked confidence in the Irish nation, Beastley declared. When the British evacuated Ireland, the free state would be just what Irishmen made it, he said, and they could make it a great and glorious land of Gaelic culture that would rival Denmark in agricultural development on co-operative lines, and have its ideas put lines of the cath, asserted that many friends of the treaty did not have its ideas put lines and have its ideas put lines of the treaty did not like the proviso for British retention lines on this asserted that and many base their hopeful predictions of the support by Congress of the Presciption, and its allied problems, the resolutions adjustment of wages, agriculture, the coal situation, prices of commodules the support by Congress of the Presciption, and the support by Congress of the Presciption of the support by Congress of the Presciption, and the support by Congress of the support by Congress of the Presciption, and the support by Cong The opponents of the treaty lacked

GRIFFITH AND COLLINS KNOW BEST, HE SAYS.

Arthur Griffith and Michael Colline, said Beasley, had a real vision "to schee this Irish nation trying to be born." They knew the 'ain people of Ireland and realized that a nation was not an arid abstraction but a thing of human flesh and

but a thing of human flesh and blood.

As long as the British went out of Ireland, what did it matter on what formula they left? Mr. Beasley asked, Ireland had not fought for a republic, but for Ireland for the Irish, he asserted. He was one of the founders of the Volunteers, had served in the army ever since, and had taken the oaths to the army and

Served in the army ever since, and had taken the early and to the Da". He Eamon De Vallers, be declared, his early and appled to do his best for Ireland.

Under the Free State, continued the Kerry Deputy, Ireland might be made Gaelic-speaking in two generations. He concluded with an eloquent recital of all the powers given to Ireland under the treaty, and accused the opponents of the agreement of a lack of a sense of representative responsibility to the nath 1. If the Dall acted contrary to the wishes of the Irish people, it would be a usurple body, he insisted. It was the people's support that gave the Dall its strength.

England did not need to make war, Beasiey asserted, for if the treaty and a new face of the agreement and without exception, lave affirmed. Opponents of the treaty brought out a new organ, called The Beasiey asserted, for if the treaty are for interest of the treaty in the did not need to make war, Beasiey asserted, for if the treaty and a new face of the treaty in the situation.

OVERWHELMING SENTMENT of the attitude taken by following taken by and preprod experience, which will assure better times.

A review of the attitude taken by the Irish people at large would seem to indicate overwhelming sentiment in agree would seem to indicate overwhelming sentiment in favor of ratification of the countries of the Creaty had been signed in London, 101 public bodies have adopted resolutions in favor of all the powers given to treaty and in many cases have demanded their representatives in the treaty solution. Five more country councils—Limer-to-lime the treaty years and their representatives in the country of the chorus approving of the treaty years and without exception, lave affirmed for the country of the resolutions of the country of the resolutions of the resolutions of the remainded of the president, Long the first people will assure better times.

RALPH PETERS, President, will asked the will assure the treaty that the country of the country of the treaty of the treaty of the treaty years and t

were rejected, the Dail would be deprived of all force. England, by calling for a general election, could at any time force the election of a new frained from personalities.

If the opponents of the treaty car-

ried their point, concluded Beasley, the case would be like the operations which the doctors described as per- Death Threats Made to Those Who

fectly successful, only the patient COUNTESS MARKIEWICZ ALSO ATTACKS TREATY.

Countess Markiewicz, the next speaker, opposed the treaty, condemning Clauses XVII. and XVIII. of that document, dealing with arrangements for a provisional government and the method of ratifying the pact. She also said she did not understand Arthur Griffith's promise to the Southern Unionists.

They are getting something spectal, and why? she excit med. They are legisled spectalisms and against to workery of Ireland, ruining the

As to the eath in the treaty, whatgued that those outside "howling at
the Dail to support the treaty" were
men who had never done anything
for the country. Premier Lioyd

wrong ideals.

As to the eath in the treaty, whatever might be said of it, ahe declared, at any rate no one in Ireland ever took the Republican eath
under duress. She quoted Prime
Minister Lloyd George's and Winston Churchill's agreements. the frish had accepted allegiance to the Crown and partnership in the empire, and added that as an hon-orable woman she would prefer death to swearing fidelity to King George and the empire, which was crushing India and Egypt. England wanted peace in Ireland in order to send troops to India and Egypt. BRITISH MORE DISHONORABLE

THAN EVER, SHE SAYS. England, continued the Countess, was now acting more dishonoracily than ever toward treiand and had tricked and deceived the Irish deletricked and deceived the Irish dele-gates. Her people came to Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII., she re-marked, and "by the black drop of English bloed" in her she knew their ways. The Governor General of the Free State would be a centre from which anti-irish ideas and English ideas of luxury, wealth and competi-tion would spread.

Who was to be Governor-General?

Who was to be Governor-General? Countiess marklewicz asked. She had seen it stated that he would be the prother of the Queen, and it had also seen suggested that Viscount Las Mary's engagement might be broken off so she could marry Michael Col-tins, suggested the Countess amid : burst of laughter.

Countess Markiewicz concluded by professing herself an unconvertible republican. Her ideal of a republic was the Workers' Republic for which James Connelly had used. As for the evacuation of Ireland by the British troops, how long was it, she inquired, since England and promised to evacuate Egypt? She added she was not arraid to die and did not believe the Irish people had such fears either. She preferred death to dishonor. Even now a proper settlement as an alternative to war was still possible, but the treaty was a reversion to tricky Parliamentarism.

nev Ireland was born at Easter/in 1116, declared the Countess, and there were two roads now before its people, one leading to commercial success, money and prestige for those worth Ireland's blood, she exclaimed.

TREATY, HE ASSERTS.

were there to express the will of the people. He had visited his constitu-ency in the heart of Cork, which had not been an unimportant point in the last four years, and had found that nine-tenths of the city favored rati-fication.

No member of the Dail was bound to take the oath in the treaty, but every member was bound to carry out the people's will. Ninety-five per cent, of the people believed the treaty met the requirements for the men say. Unemployment, transpor-

like the proviso for British retention of the ports, and that some people thought the treaty would bring England and Ireland closer. Instead of Ireland being cut off from the world by England, however, Ireland would be open to the world, he declared.

Though much of the talk here was as if the people had a republic now, continued Waish, the fact was the Dail had been elected under a British Act of Parliament and had met by consent of the British Government. The treaty would remove these in-

Republic of Ireland, and it was looked upon as a new factor in the situation.

Morning papers here discussed it with a note of satisfaction. It's tone was not aggressive and the first issue re-

SINN FEINERS SEIZE

Refuse to Give Up Arms. BELFAST, Jan. 8 (Associated Press).—The Hibernian hall at Eskra, County Tyrone, was seized to-day by

County Types, was select to-day by Binn Feiners.

One section of the party held a Sinn Fein court at the old schoolhouse and others visited homes of Catholics and demanded their riffes and shotguns in the name of the Re-

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1922 IN ALL SECTIONS OF NATION IS FOR A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Everywhere and in All Industries Is Manifest Spirit of Encouraging Optimism - Post - War Readjustment Has Progressed Far.

The Evening World has asked fifty business and professional men the

"WHAT IS THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1922?" Of these, ten are prominent New Yorkers who are qualified to repreent the economic sentiments of this city; the other forty represent every erritorial and nearly every industrial section of the Nation.

While the New Yorkers are more reserved in their statements than the men from other parts of the country, it is nevertheless apparent from the replies given that a wave of optimism has swept over the United States

asserted that they were on the road to the poorhouse, that there was no hope for the relief of the industriaand economic situations, not only took forward to increased prosperity in 1922, but also state that they have already noticed certain signs of its advent. They are jubilant over the unexpected sales of December, and while the majority have no hope that pre-war conditions will immediately obtain, they look forward to better times.

The shipping and export firms which are naturally dependent on other countries for prosperity form he sole exceptions. The rates of ex hange, the political complications sbroad, are intriguing drawbacks and who backed the treaty, and the other, the one she chose, a road leading to freedom. freland's freedom was of the present conditions. Prominent of the present conditions. Prominent officials of shipping and export companies declined to discuss the business possibilities of the new year. J. J. Weish of Cors, in favoring ness possibilities of the new year the treaty, said the Dail delegates though they admitted that the expected relief in this country mig! help them to a certain dogree. "The future is so nebulous," said one, who would not be quoted, "that we do not care to discuss it. It is better for un to say nothing, and see what hap-

There are several elements which may influence the situation, business time being. As to the resolutions tation and its allied problems, the re-

tions on this assumption. These are the replies The Evening

World received: NEW YORK'S ROSY VIEWS. JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY, Chairnan, United States Steel Corporation -There is argent need for more work economy and saving. Stricter observance and enforcement of law are demanded. The signs which are apparent indicate that conditions, industrial, commercial, financial, social and political, are improving and will be more satisfactory during the present year than they were during 1921

TRANCIS H. 81880N, Vice President, Guaranty Trust Company-We face 1922 on the firm base of financial solidity and ripened experience, which

COUNTY TYRONE RIFLES The people have the money; the best

Catholics and demanded their files and shotgans in the name of the Republican army.

And shotgans in the name of the Republican army.

Many refused to comply with this demand, where upon the Sinn Feiners left with threats that those declining would be shot.

BETTER TREAT THAT COLD with face better as a result of the conference at Washington.

We must not expect too much, so the conference at Washington.

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#### PROGRESS IN 1921: 1922 EVEN BETTER. SAYS WANAMAKER

Year Will Be One of Settling Down and Nearing an Even Keel.'

The following New Year state: ment was to-day made by John Wanamaker, through his assoclate, John H. Appel:

"Every good American must look into the New Year hopefully There are still the conditions of high wages, high costs, high rents. high taxes to be met and dealt with. There will have to be an adjustment of these things before business can get on an even keel

"Every business man wishes, of course, that it could all be settled at once by some single sweeping action, adjusting wages, adjusting costs, adjusting prices. adjusting rents, adjusting taxes, all coming down together. But it will have to be worked out gradually by the good sense and reasonableness of both employees and employers, and by a good, common sense reduction of the Fedexpenditures and Federal taxes that have become so bur-

"But let us not be discouraged The Nation is full of life and health. It has the right spirit and is not panicky-minded; it has great opportunities, greater than the opportunities of any other na-tion in the world.

"We made progress in 1921. We are better off than we were in

The year 1922 will continue to a year of settling down and getting nearer to an even keel.

President Knox Hat Company -- We believe that business will be good in 1922 for those whose merchandise is of high standard and whose prices

are reasonable.
J. H. TREGOE, Executive Secretary, National Association of Credit Men.—We cannot hope for normal busineas in 1922, as we are facing many disturbing and depressing questions which cannot be solved overlight. night. While employment has remained stationary, there are favorable signs in the readjustment of wages, the transportation situation, and in construction. During 1922 we should watch our prices, master the overhead, increase the efficiency of our land, help upbuild our basic resources, and remember that our basic resources, and remember that our basic resources. night. While employment has re-mained stationary, there are favor-able signs in the readjustment of and in construction. During 1922 we should watch our prices, master the overhead, increase the efficiency of our land, help upbuild our basic resources, and remember that our fundamental condition is still sound

THE EAST.

DAVID BELASCO. Theatrical Producer—The moment the Government readjusts itself and profiteering ceases, we will know our own, our native land, again.

DAVID JACKSON, J. Jackson & Sons, Steamship Agents (just before sailing for Europe)—I have just travelled from New York to California

HANS WIESSER BARON + BARONESS YON

Germany Again Represented by Officials

are most optimistic and feel that 1922 will be a good year.

W. J. SPRINGBORN, Sanitary Engineer and Soap Expert Acest ought to witness a return to normal,

pre-war conditions THE SOUTH

proving and the outlook is good. Holiday business was better than an-ticipated and we have noted an in-

that it will be a bed of roses, for it we are to have a successmul business year capital and labor must pull to-gether. Greater residustment of ar-

THE MIDDLE WEST.

gineer and Soap Export Agent, New gansport, Ind., at the Martinique—Our Bedford, Mass., at the Martinique—A Christmas business was the best ever great improvement is under way in in volume, but the smallest in margin our foreign trade relations, and 1922 of profit. Normally the wilness are relations, and 1922 of profit. Christmas business was the best ever mal business there will be more buyin volume, but the smallest in margin ing. Confidence lost in the fluctuating market of the past six months is
restored, manufacturing cost is down buyers of nearly half the manufactor to a reasonable basis, and we tured articles in the United States go ahead and make a profit D. O. ACKLEY, Sales Manager, two years, and lack confidence in the future. Given a just return on their crops next fall, the fa. mers can catch up on their many needs and the coun-They have been unable to buy for Louisiana has suffered from a poor crops next fall, the fa mers can catch up on their many needs and the counsituation. Business is steadily imperiod in its history.

complete relief and readjustment.

R. D. CRAVER, President Associated First National Pictures of the Southeast, Charlotte, N. C., at the Astor—Rustness of the National Pictures of the National Pictures of the National Pictures of the Southeast, Charlotte, N. C., at the National Pictures of the Southeast, Charlotte, N. C., at the National Pictures of the National Pictur Southeast, Charlotte, N. C., at the O. B. BRINKERHOFF, Manufac-Actor—Business conditions are im-proving and the outlook is good. Steel is due for a great comeback this year, and Pittsburgh, therefore, is op-

> LEMUEL B. COOPER, Department Store Owner, Steubenville, O., at the McAlpin—We depend largely on the steel mills and supply a great part of McIntyre Boosts Figure: the automobile manufacturers of the terment before summer, our business outlook is not so rosy; but if we hold

THE WEST

LESLIE J. AYER, College Professor, Seattle, at the Astor—With the breaking of winter we look for a return to normal. The Pacific Coast is optimistic.

BEVERLY GRIFFITH, Assistant to General Manager, Pacific Coast is continued to General Manager, Pacific Coast is to General Manager, Pacific Coast is to General Manager, Pacific Coast is to General Manager, Pacific Coast in the past three months.

Business has increased 33 per cent in the past three months.

E. L. HARRIS, Automobile Acces-

of returning prosperity in 1922.

FRANK E. WILSON, Importer of Raw Materials for Candy and Biacuit, Cleveland, at the Astor—The outlook is very promising for 1922. With low

# HIGH BAIL AS WAY TO CHECK CRIME

in Dozen Cases.

Judge McIntyre announced from the up the fair standard we made during bench of General Sessions to-day that 1921 we will not have any kick com-

will asking otherwise. Spreaded, and the states of the President, and processed and the states of the President, and the states of the President, and the president, and the states of the President, and the president, and the states of the President, and the president of Directors, Republic Steal and the president, and the president of Directors, Republic Steal and the president, and the president of Directors, Republic Steal and the president of Directors of Directors, Republic Steal and the president of Directors, Republic

MARRIED MEN ARE ROBBED AT HOME

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

"Married?" asked two bandits who stopped Paul Hunton. "No," answered Hunton, "Good," said the bandits, "a married man is robbed enough at home. Fork over everything you have."

# At the White House New Year's Reception FRANCO-JAP PACT SAYS MINISTRY

Official Paris Note Emphatically Denies Alleged Siberian Understanding.

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Associated Press). The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day issued a formal denial f the alleged Franco-Japanese understanding regarding the occupation of Siberia

Documents purporting to show the France and Japan had entered into such an agreement were made publi in Washington last Saturday by delegation from the Far Eastern republic.

In its dental the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs quoted the letter Secretary of State Hughes from M. Sarraut, head of the French delgation in Washington, and declared "The documents produced hav

been forged out of whole cloth." WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Associated Press).—Existence of an understand ing between Japan and France look ing toward a Japanese protectorate over Siberia was described as "news" to the American State Department to-day by department officials.

Positive statements were mad that no documents or reports on such documents as made public by the Chita delegation were in the depart

#### TO FORCE FRANCE

McAlpin—This year will be one of intense competition, of prosperity for the wide-awake, progressive business of the wide-awake, progressive business in 1922 are foliable to be better than they were in 1921.

LOUIS K. LIGGETT, Beston, at the Biltmore—Conditions in 1922 are going to be better than they were in 1921.

L. G. M'HUGH, Salesman, Barber Asphalt Company, Philadelphia, at the Waldorf—Nincteen hundred and twenty-two will be a year of great competition in business. We have a bigger gross business in sight for 1922 than we have ever known, but price and service will be the chief sensiderations from now on and the salesman or company will find more competition than ever before.

GEORGE C. MATLACK, Supering the following the southern part of California.

ANOREW L. JOHNSON, Wholesale Milliner, Los Angeles, at the Asterween the southern part of California, and the size specially in electric conditions. In 1920 hundreds of Conditions, which were competition than ever before.

GEORGE C. MATLACK, Supering the southern part of California, and the size specially in electric conditions, which were competition than ever before. We look for good business, especially in eletric water power development. The tendency is to do away with coal: therefore new and huge turbines must be built. We are most optimistic and feel that 1922.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

her stand at the Armament Confe

NAMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. Harding has nominated Will can now O'Toole of West Virginia to be Minister to Paraguay, it was amounced to-day

> "You bet Ancre Cheese takes the cake." comments Uncle, "And it tastes best with crackers, too!

> > ANCRE

With the Genuine Roquefort Flavor

CHEESE



FUNERAL DIRECTORS. Call Columbus 8200 Complete Funeral Services atmosphere of refinemen FRANK E. CAMPBELL Broadway at 66th St.

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THE WORLD